THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please do not write on both sides of your ter paper. Sign your full name, (not necessarily for publication,) and write it and all proper names very dictinctly. Do not abbreviate your words. Give your postoffice address has been overlooked. Do not mix business questions and correspondence. Use separate sheets of paper. All letters will be given your post and that it was exceedingly foolish in the Republicans to deny him the nomination in 1884. A Word to Correspondents.

their Populist program. He did not believe Bryan sincere in his support of the measures are passed. It is a labor of days to find out what has been done with any particular within range of the measures? It would take a bird increase been done with any particular within range of the measures? It would take a bird in mounted with "uptilted muzzles? If this indication and the name of the pensioner, the number of his bill, the date of its introduction and the name of the pensioner that it is a labor of Congress who content that the property of the support of the property umn, but we want to know who writes

W. P. B., Creston, Iowa: European W. P. B., Creston, Iowa: European Governments require military service from all citizens able to bear arms. Na-tives of some of these ccuntries, Italy, Russia and Turkey in particular, now and then evade this duty by coming to the United States, and become citizens only to return and again live in their old homes in hopes of enjoying protec-tion as American citizens. Our State Department has had much troublesome correspondence with these and other countries in cases of so-called citizens, Department has had much troublesome correspondence with these and other countries in cases of so-called citizens, who have been required by their native authorities after their return to do the duties exacted of others who have not availed themselves of a trick to evade responsibility. This class, and it includes thousands of persons scattered through various European countries, in this way escapes its obligations to the United States as well as to their native lands. Your Russian friend knows he has evaded his duty and therefore does has evaded his duty, and therefore does not come under the saving provisions of existing treaties, and his going thru the forms of naturalization cannot help him.

other Democrats of his way of the many of his way of the newly-formed Republican Party. A very valuable contribution to the history of those momentous days is made in this volume, written by his grandson, Charles Eugene Hamilin, who

A. B., N. M. H., Kansas: There is a premium on some rare revenue stamps of the war period, and in such cases the price depends upon condition. Write to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 In writing the book Mr. Hamilia depends on the price depends upon condition.

Council against the proposition to cut out the word "rebel" in three places and insert "Confederate" on the Sol-diers' Monument in the Plaza of Santa Fe. He said that the monument is now inscribed, "Erected by the people of New Mexico, thru their Legislatures of 1866.7-8. May the Union be perpet-ual." The monument represents the people of that time and not of ours. It belongs to them, and not to us. We have no right to change their language and put words in their mouths. We can build monuments of our own and in-scribe them as we please, but we have no right to change inscriptions made by others. This is a strong point, and should be convincing. All over the world are monuments erected in the past and which have survived many revolutions and changes of Govern-ment, with no thought of changing the inscriptions upon them. This would be an act of vandalism, and it should not be considered in relation to this monument. Mexico has many monuments of the Spanish days, but they have been left intact thru 80 years of revolutions. In Paris are the monuments celebrat-ing the victories of Napoleon, but when the Bourbons came back these monu-ments were left unchanged. The monument at Santa Fe was erected by the loyal Legislatures of that time; the act was passed in Spanish, with 31 of the 35 members of the Legislative Council mative New Mexicans. It is a part of the history of our country, and should be sacred from mutilation or alteration. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Opinion of Public Men.

McClure's for May contains an inter-esting article by George F. Parker, giv-ing Mr. Cleveland's estimate of his pre-decessors, successor and other public men. He regarded James G. Blaine as

A. T., Watertowr, N. Y.: Pensioners who visit or live abroad are paid from the office of Capt. John R. King. U. S. Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

1884.

Mr. Cleveland criticized President Harrison for his attitude on the silver question, and never forgave him for permitting the surplus to be dissipated in pension laws and extravagant appropriate the president of the silver which according to his version. I Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

C. T. C., Boston, Mass.: The soldier colony site in Oscoola County, Fla., is now being surveyed, and as soon as possible after the work is completed maps will be printed and copies sent to all interested parties. It is expected that everything will be ready for active building operations early in the Fall.

P. M. M., Hornick, Iowa: The last session of the 60th Congress passed an act which provides for the enlargement of the homestead in certain localities to 320 acres, instead of 160. This was done to encourage the settlement of the less desirable lands of the public domain. There are millions of acres of unappropriated land classed as desert and possible of tillage thru irrigation. A good deal of this, however, can be utilized for grazing live stock. No change was made in the methods of acquiring it. Occupants must live on a homestead five years to secure title.

LIFE AND TIMES OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN. By Charles Eugene Hamlin Published by subscription. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was one Hannibal Hamin, of Maine, was one of the really great men of our great historical period. After a long and conspicuous career in Congress he was nominated in 1860 as Vice President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln and elected. President Lincoln desired his politicians felt renomination, but the politicians felt that political expediency required the nomination of Andrew Johnson as a

the price depends upon condition. Write to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 E. 18th street, New York City, and tell them just what you have.

"Rebel" or "Confederate."

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, ex-Governor of New Mexico, made an eloquent and forceful speech in the Legislative Council against the proposition to cut

The Magazines.

The special features of the American Review of Reviews for May are two ar-ticles on the function of the church in healing physical disease, one from the How clergyman's and the other from the music physician's viewpoint, by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell and Dr. John C. Fisher, respectively; a frank and searching exposition of Japan's financial conditions and exigencies, by Adachi Kinnosuke; a chapter of the late Senator Allison's recollections of public men for four decades past, and an illustrated account of important experiments now being conducted by the Government to pre-vent the frightful loss of life in Amer-

lean coal-mine explosions. The Craftsman for April is a special "house" number, and presents impor-tant articles dealing with different phases of architecture. The leading ar-ticle, "Mural Painting in Relation to Architecture," by William L. Price, takes up the question of the right use of mural decoration in our public and domestic buildings in a clear, incisive way that should make people think be-fore they build. It is illustrated with famous pictures which amplify the ar

William Gott, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, Fowlerville, Iowa, feels that if the Government can give \$800,000 to the earthquake sufferers it certainly ought to give a little to the men who suffered so much for it in the prison pens of the SOME QUESTIONS.

Pertinent and Possibly Impertinent, but Pat, Just the Same.

Editor National Tribune: In the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 31 is an alleged war story entitled "Ever After," written by that versatile novelist, Robert W. Chambers. This story, which tells of the performance of a woman, who, he says, acted as a "special messenger"-whatever that is-in our army, contains so many impossible statements and foolish faking that I wrote to Mr. Chambers-thru the editors of the Post, who expressed themthings which, according to his version, I failed to learn during nearly four and a half years of active service with infantry and cavalry.

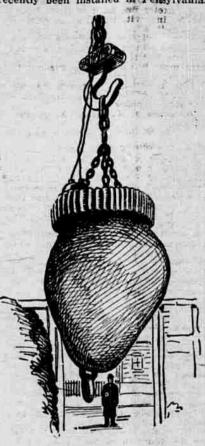
After waiting six weeks for a reply, I have concluded that Mr. Chambers either lacking in courtesy or thinks his reputation as a writer so well established that the readers of the Post will accept as facts—as its editors evidently do— anything he writes; and I now ask you, as a favor, to give space in your valuable paper for the following questions and comments, on the chances that some comrade better posted than myself can make these things clear to me, and, incidentally, to Mr. Chambers.

I am aware that you are earnestly striving to have only facts written into

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was dangling their feet—along a hill-side—with add-proof blocks and mortar, who had many times did you ever see dangling their feet—along a hill-side—with add-proof blocks and mortar, who had many times did with a picket line, hundreds of man sit annihal work.

Who had many times did you ever see dangling their feet—along a hill-side—with add-proof blocks and mortar, and whate were the reliefs, and the reserve pickets?

23. When did our Government begin the camp of an army, and where were the reliefs, and the reserve pickets?

24. When did you first see "hussars of the mot down the surrounding vegetation by acid the surrounding vegetation by acid the surrounding vegetation by acid field music playing, and both and where were their duties?

25. On what campaign did you first notice "the sweating flanks of the army?"

Do all armies have sweating flanks?

26. How often have you seen troops, just going into camp for the night, "weight field music playing, and both field music playing and both field music playing fi

25. On what campaign did you first notice "the sweating flanks? to all armies flave sweating flanks?

26. How often have you seen troops, just going into camp for the night, "with field music playing, and both flags flying?" How does "field music differ from camp music or garrison music?

27. How many "thickets of sabers, causing darkness," were formed by the 600 sabers of the 4th Mo. Cav. when they were strung out in a charge, in column by fours?

28. How many times during the ward of the "charge thru a picket line?" Was it a common custom \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Rhode Island battery—or any other—"charge thru a picket line?" Was it a common custom \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Rhode Island battery—or sheet line when down with their sabers?"

29. If the 4th Mo. Cav., escorting the special messenger, charged due south "thru the rebel picket line," and the messenger, after leaving the cavalry, kept on south, as you say, what do you imagine she ran up against?

Where did the cavalry and the battery go after the messenger left them? Did they go into camp? Or did they charge back thru the rebel picket line? And how many pickets did the batterymen "cut down" on their return charge?

30. Was it usual for a commanding officer in the army to send an Orderly to "call out orders" to a messenger or dispatch-beaver just starting on a secret mission?

31. If—as Roosevelt says—a "nature fake" is to be condemned, what should be said of one who fakes—as you domany regulations and the sarty.

The same of the structure of the said of one who fakes—as you domany regulations and usages in a way to make old soldiers think they must have deeply felt by the army, and has loss was incomed the said of one who fakes—as you domany regulations and usages in a way to make old soldiers think they must have deeply felt by the army.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Continued from page one.)

senals and forts. Jefferson Davis prided senais and forts. Jetterson Davis prided himself upon his thoro knowledge of the personnel of the Army when he was Secretary of War, and his successor, John B. Floyd, had carried out Davis's policy of putting only men favorable to their desires in places where they would be most useful. Thus the War Depart-ment itself was almost wholly in the hands of these men. At the head was the Adjutant-General of the Army, Samuel Cooper who as soon as the Samuel Cooper, who, as soon as the war broke out, went South, and became the Adjutant-General of the Southern

Confederacy. Col. Joseph E. Johnston was Quartermaster-General. The heads of the other Bureaus were all the same way of thinking except two, who were too old to be worth while taking into account, and so well did the South select its commanders that in all the wide range of country, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to that of the Rio Grande, every commander of a fort, arsenal and barracks or other property of the United States, with but property of the United States, with but two exceptions, turned their commands over to the Southern Confederacy upon the first summons. The two exceptions were Maj. Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and Lieut. Slemmer, at Fort Pickens. The mental attitude of all of them was best expressed by Gen. David E. Twiggs, then the commander of more than half the Army, which was at that

than half the Army, which was at that time stationed in Texas and along the Mexican border. Just previous to the outbreak of se-cession the whole frontier of Texas was

And the state of t

L.

15. What particular kind of fuel did be soldiers use that made "unclean fires".

16. When del Bandunsters, in our great sales?

17. When del Bandunsters, in our great sales?

18. When del Bandunsters was pronounced in the paper owing to the learned to describe and the fact it specified to describe the clinical to describe the sales of the many forms a number of the many forms and who watches the rising and lower described when they lifed the sales of the many forms and who watches the rising and lower for the most romal who watches the rising and lower forms and the watches of the most romal who watches the rising and lower forms and who watches the rising and lower for the most romal who watches the rising and lower forms and the f

Editor National Tribune: I am a reader of your most excellent paper, The National Tribune. Oh, how I dis-like to see that some still advocate the erection of a monument to that name that is suggestive of everything that is fiendish, inhuman and cruel! I would propose that the name be dropped and never be mentioned, uttered or written by anyone. Let that name perish from off the earth and be utterly and forever forgotten. I am the wife of Capt.
T. C. Kinmont, Co. F, 44th Ind., who
was severely wounded at the battle of
Shiloh. He has been a practicing physician here ever since the war.—Mrs.
R. C. Kinmont, Hicksville, O.

War Drummers, Fifers and Buglers. Comrade E. J. Freeman, Audubon Iowa, and President of the National Association of Civil War Musicians, wants all the old-time drummers, fifers and buglers to know of the existence of that who did duty during the war with those instruments are eligible to membership, and the association is now 700 strong. Full particulars can be gotten by sending a postal card of inquiry to Comrade Freeman at Audubon, Iowa.

Reunion of the 10th Vt. William W. Henry. President, urges all the members of the 10th Vt. to meet in Reunion at Burlington, Vt., July 8. This may be the last regimental meeting, and the veterans should bring as many of their families as possible.

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you of any kind whatsoever.

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were interred. The Fort at Harper's Ferry where Brown made his last stand. The grave at North Elba where Brown's body was interred and the scene of Brown's trial at Charlestown.

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